

THE CIVIC FEDERATION ARRAIGNS CATHCART, VIDA AND GEORGE KAEA

The County Attorney's Reply to the Charges Is Deemed "Utterly Inadequate" and Good Citizens Are Called Upon to Oppose His Election.

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

The following is what the Civic Federation, through its Executive Committee, which met yesterday, has to say about Mr. Cathcart:

"J. W. CATHCART.

"The charges now standing against this candidate before this community are of such a nature, are supported by such evidence, and are so strengthened by the utterly inadequate reply made by Mr. Cathcart himself, that the Federation does not see how any patriotic elector can vote for him, and believes that good citizens should oppose his election. It is also of the opinion that his conduct of his office during the past two years wholly disqualifies him from reelection."

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF OAHU:

In a political campaign the duty of a civic federation is to do for the individual voter what he is unable to do for himself—that is, as far as possible to ascertain the fitness of the several candidates for office and report the results of the investigation to the public. The Civic Federation of Honolulu has endeavored to fulfill this duty. It makes no claim to infallibility. It has given time, patient thought, and careful study to all the names presented for the suffrages of electors, and congratulates the community on the marked improvement in the general character of the candidates named by the various parties over those put in nomination at the last election. It positively opposes but three men, as will be seen below, and approves many more than it was able to in 1906.

LIST OF CANDIDATES ENDORSED AND BELIEVED TO BE WORTHY OF ELECTION.

SENATORS—F. R. Harvey, E. Henriques, J. A. Hughes, D. M. Kupieha, E. W. Quinn, E. M. Watson.

REPRESENTATIVES, FOURTH DISTRICT—A. D. Castro, J. C. Cohen, E. A. Douthett, D. Kahanamoku, J. S. Kahoolalahala, J. Kamanouli, D. Malua-hua, R. Pahau, E. K. Rathburn, R. W. Shingle.

REPRESENTATIVES, FIFTH DISTRICT—S. P. Correa, A. S. Kaleopu, D. Kamahe, C. Kaulakuku, L. Keawepoole, R. Kinney, M. Kuikahi, E. Like, E. B. Mikalemi.

MAYOR—The Federation regrets that it can not endorse any of the candidates for Mayor. The first Mayor of the City and County of Honolulu should be a leading citizen, who gives promise of a wise, honest, and efficient conduct of the city's business. In the opinion of the Federation none of the candidates fill these qualifications. The Civic Federation denounces that provision of the Honolulu municipal act which provides that the Mayor shall not engage in any outside business, as it effectually prevents the securing of a Mayor from among the active and practical business men.

SHERIFF—C. P. Laukea, W. P. Jarrett, J. Wise.

While endorsing Mr. Laukea because of the good record he has made, the Civic Federation wishes to record its disapproval of the course pursued by him in becoming an independent candidate after having stated that he would not stand for reelection.

DEPUTY SHERIFFS—Honolulu, J. M. Monsarrat, C. H. Rose; Koolau, P. Pahia; Koolau, L. K. Naone; Ewa, J. Fernandez; Waialua, O. Cox; Waianae, E. L. Gilliland.

TREASURER—R. H. Trent, H. Von Holt.

AUDITOR—J. Bicknell.

CLERK—D. Kalaokalani, Jr.

SUPERVISORS—W. Ahia, W. Aylett, A. E. Cox, E. Ingham, D. Kalaokalani, Sr., W. A. Kane, A. Kekai, D. Logan, W. H. McClellan, J. K. Paele, J. C. Quinn, M. E. Silva, N. Watkins.

CANDIDATES OPPOSED.

For Representative, Fifth District—G. Kaea.

The above candidate has been convicted of various violations of law.

For County Attorney—J. W. Cathcart.

The charges now standing against this candidate before this community are of such a nature, are supported by such evidence, and are so strengthened by the utterly inadequate reply made by Mr. Cathcart himself, that the Federation does not see how any patriotic elector can vote for him, and believes that good citizens should oppose his election. It is also of the opinion that his conduct of his office during the past two years wholly disqualifies him from reelection.

For Supervisor—H. Veda.

The former record of this candidate as police officer should cause his defeat for this important office.

The Federation earnestly repeats its advice to voters to support, in all cases, regardless of party, all candidates who are up for reelection who are believed to have done faithful and good service.

If, before election day, any further light be shed upon the records of the candidates calling for changed action on the part of the Federation, due notice will be given through the daily papers.

For the Executive Committee, Z. K. MYERS, Acting President.

Committee on Legislation and Public Servants, C. H. DICKEY, Chairman, D. SCUDDER, W. R. CASTLE.

ANTI-OPIMUM LEAGUE.

The Anti-Opium League of Honolulu will hold a special meeting today (Sunday) at 1:30 p. m. at the Chinese United Societies' hall on King street.

Rev. E. W. Thwing has been asked to address the gathering on the subject of the coming opium conference in Shanghai. He will also speak on the present anti-opium campaign being carried on in China, and will suggest ways and plans for the cooperation of the Anti-Opium League in Honolulu in the great work.

A letter has been received from the Chinese Minister in Washington, Hon. Wu Ting Fang, in regard to Mr. Thwing's mission to China, which will be read.

The Anti-Opium League will ask Mr. Thwing to represent them at the Shanghai conference. It is expected that the Chinese Consul will also be present at this gathering today, and all the Chinese interested are invited to attend.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure.

W. A. Kinney's signature is on

BARGAINED FOR NOL. PROS. IN JOHN CATHCART'S OFFICE

On October 21, 1907, one year ago, a Japanese named Oto Kumano was arrested on a charge of larceny in the second degree. On the police court blotter on that day appears the following:

"Record of arrest—Oct. 21, 5:50. Oto Kumano, Japanese, larceny 2nd degree, arrested by H. Espinda, released on bond Oct. 23, noon. Evidence, Columbia bicycle."

The night of October 21 Kumano spent in the police station, appearing for a hearing before Judge Andrade next morning.

On the record and evidence book of the police court for October 23, 1907, Volume XVI, page 421, appears this entry:

"Oto Kumano—Charged with having at Honolulu, Island and County of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, October 21, 1907, unlawfully and feloniously taken and carried away a certain thing of marketable, salable, assignable and available value, to wit, one Columbia bicycle of the value of \$45 of the goods, chattels and property of one Chun Ling. * * * Defendant pleads not guilty. W. R. Sims for defendant. Continued to October 22, 1907."

Kumano appeared in court in the prisoners' dock and while in court consented to Attorney W. R. Sims taking charge of his case. Sims asked for a continuance, which was agreed to by the Deputy County Attorney, Arthur M. Brown, and Sims secured a bond for the release of Kumano pending his trial. He was released at noon that day.

Shortly afterwards, that same afternoon, Kumano was approached by a Japanese Saburo Adachi, who stated that he was a runner for a good lawyer whom he advised Kumano to retain to get him out of trouble. He said that the lawyer was John W. Cathcart, the County Attorney, adding, "He would be a good lawyer for you."

Adachi advised Kumano to dismiss Sims first and then come to see him, making an appointment for Kumano to call at the office of the County Attorney at half-past twelve o'clock the next day. Kumano followed his advice and met Adachi in the County Attorney's office as requested.

In the County Attorney's office he told the particulars of his arrest to Adachi, who left him and went into the inner, private office of John W. Cathcart, remaining there a short while. When he came out he told Kumano that his case would be "all right" and that it would cost him thirty dollars. Kumano stated that he had already paid Sims five dollars and asked if less could not be taken. Finally he was told that if he would pay twenty-five dollars he would have the case against him fixed so that he would not have to face a trial.

Kumano, who is one of the most respectable Japanese in Honolulu, who is married to a respectable Portuguese woman and who has a family of small children living in one of the best houses on the Punchbowl slope, agreed to the price rather than face a trial and the disgrace that would come from being tried on such a charge. He had a good defense, being under the influence of liquor at the time he took another bicycle thinking it was one he had left in the place of his own.

His case had been continued until October 29. That day he came into court, answered to his name and without any trial Deputy County Attorney A. M. Brown asked that a nolle prosequi be entered and the man set at liberty.

The entry in the police court record on October 29 says:

"Oto Kumano—from Oct. 22, 1907. Nolle prosequi entered and defendant discharged."

As soon as he was discharged, Kumano left the courtroom, followed by Adachi. They crossed the road to the postoffice and Adachi led Kumano into the hall in which a stairway leads to the upper offices. Here, screened from the view of passersby, he took the twenty-five dollars from Kumano, giving the following receipt:

"Oct. 29, 1907. Received from Oto \$25.00 for in re Ter. vs. Oto to settle the case. "S. ADACHI."

What Kumano Says.

The following is a signed statement from Kumano, who is known sometimes as K. Oto. He is a boss carpenter in the employ of the City Mills, a man well spoken of by his employers, well spoken of by his neighbors on Punchbowl, and in every respect a reliable man, whose one slip from grace cost him dearly and led him into the trap of the grafter. He says:

"I was arrested some months ago. I think in October 1907 last. It was on a charge of having stolen a bicycle. I was arrested by Police Officer Espinda. I spent the night in the police station. Next morning I appeared in court and Attorney W. R. Sims represented me. I was allowed to go on a \$50 bond."

"I was advised to drop Sims as my lawyer and get another one. At the police station I met a Japanese, Mr. Adachi, who told me a good lawyer for me. I agreed to meet him at Mr. Cathcart's office the next day at half-past twelve o'clock. I went there to Mr. Cathcart's office, upstairs at the corner of King and Fort streets. I met Mr. Adachi in the outer office and told him of my case. He went into an inner office and talked my case over. He came out to me and said that it would be all right and that it would cost me thirty dollars. I only paid him twenty-five dollars, however, getting a reduction of \$5, and getting a receipt from Mr. Adachi for that amount."

"I gave the amount to Mr. Adachi for Mr. Cathcart on the morning of October 29, after I had appeared for

trial and Mr. A. M. Brown had me called. I was before the Judge, Mr. Andrade, just about one minute. Then the Japanese interpreter told me to go home."

"I agreed to give the twenty-five dollars to Mr. Cathcart's Japanese clerk (Adachi) on his promise that I would be cleared, and after I was told to go in court I gave him the money. "OTO KUMANO."

Who Adachi Is.

Saburo Adachi, who makes appointments for those charged with crime and meets them in the office of the County Attorney, who has the right of entry into John W. Cathcart's private office, and who not only agrees in Cathcart's name to get those charged with crime out of the danger of standing trial, but makes his promises good, and who has the County Attorney and his deputies carry out his agreements, is a habitual criminal. He has served a term in the penitentiary here in connection with a perjury charge arising out of the infamous "Ten Dollar Club," having been extradited from Japan in connection therewith. His picture is No. B849 in the local Rogues' Gallery. Four times within the past eighteen months he has been convicted in the police court of being a gambler, twice within the last three months.

Nearly every day he is to be found hanging around the police court. The police court officials say that they do not know what business keeps him around the police station, but the above story of Kumano may explain.

Statement of Judge Antonio Perry.

In the matter of Oto Kumano, who makes the charge that he paid \$25 to Adachi, supposedly to secure nol-pros. of a criminal charge against him, I would say that on Thursday, October 22, I was called upon by Mr. Matheson, a representative of the Advertiser, who told me that he was trying to secure information concerning the charge above mentioned from a man named Oto Kumano, a neighbor of mine on Punchbowl, he being married to a Portuguese woman. He told me that Oto had made him a statement, and he wanted to get it signed, but that the Japanese was suspicious that he might be signing away some of his rights, and did not want to sign a paper without advice, but was willing to take the advice of myself.

I accordingly went to Oto's house with Mr. Matheson and questioned him closely upon each of the statements appearing upon the writing which Mr. Matheson has made, purporting to be statements made by Oto. Oto verified each statement to me. I examined him carefully and at considerable length in order to make sure that he understood what was said. He answered me clearly, although in somewhat broken English. I am satisfied that he understood what was said in the statement and the manner in which he made the statements carried the conviction to me that he was speaking the truth.

The document herewith, having his signature, is the one which I examined him upon.

ANTONE PERRY.

Statement of Kalakiele, Chief of Detectives.

Honolulu, October 24, 1908. Statement of J. S. Kalakiele, Chief of Detectives, Honolulu Police Department, and formerly clerk in the receiving station at the Honolulu police station:

I know S. Adachi. I know that it was a matter of common knowledge around the Honolulu police station that prior to Mr. John W. Cathcart's election as County Attorney, S. Adachi was a runner for Mr. Cathcart, taking cases to Mr. Cathcart and receiving pay from Mr. Cathcart for these services.

I also know from my own observation that S. Adachi is now a frequenter of the police station.

J. S. KALAKIELE.

How Story Reached Advertiser.

The story given above came incidentally to the Advertiser. It was not volunteered; but upon investigation revealed the facts set forth. The legal evidence stops short of Mr. Cathcart. It does not prove that he received Oto's \$25. Adachi may have simply been playing a hold game and collected the \$25 himself; but it at least brings out the fact that the notorious Adachi has the run of the County Attorney's office. AND THE CASE WAS DISMISSED! The peccatory County Attorney's office that is not made the rendezvous of such men as Adachi and Crawford.

The purse presented by the ladies of Honolulu to the Catholic Sisters was a gift much appreciated by the Sisters, whose charity and kindness make them the beloved of us all. Their work is beyond any one's idea. The goodness and kindness of the Sisters to those in their charge is known to only a few people.

The purse was presented by Mrs. John Lucas and Mrs. Schmidt, and the tactful speech of each lady brought tears to the eyes of those present. If ever there is a charity to be done in this town, one may always know that Mrs. John Lucas has something to do with it. The following ladies were the guests of the Sisters for the afternoon: Mesdames Anna Wright, Clara Schmidt, Charles Herrick, G. W. R. King, Thomas Smith, T. J. King, Mort Oat, Thomas Bingham, C. J. Campbell, Sam Parker, Princess Kawananakoa, J. J. Greene, Fred Carter, Fraser, Carl du Roi, J. R. Galt, Eber, Low, J. A. Magoon, J. R. Burns, Geo. Robertson, J. J. Sullivan, J. D. McVeigh, K. F. Mackie, Scroggy, Hollinger, E. J. Lord, and John Lucas; Misses Sybil Carter, Lynch, Belle Weight, Lorna Laukea, Emma McVeigh, Gerlie McCriston, Sara Lucas. The following is the list of schools contributing: Kanehameha, \$20.10; Central Grammar, \$20.60; Central Primary, \$25.35; Kalia, \$25.00; Pailon, \$25.25; Kaula, \$10; Convent, \$17.70.

W. A. KINNEY CONFIRMS THE BLACKMAIL STORY

After declaring that W. A. Kinney would not corroborate Colburn's statement concerning Cathcart's alleged attempt to blackmail the Kapiolani Estate, the Bulletin mustered up courage on the second day after his arrival to send around and interview him. The Star has not yet learned that Mr. Kinney is here.

In the Bulletin interview, Mr. Kinney completely corroborates Mr. Colburn's statement that the latter went to Kinney immediately after Cathcart approached Colburn and reported in full the same conversation with Cathcart that has been published in the Advertiser. Mr. Kinney says further that he advised Colburn as to what he should reply to Cathcart; and that he felt that the matter was so serious that he went and consulted Mr. Thurston about it.

The following is Mr. Kinney's interview, as published in the Bulletin: KINNEY'S STATEMENT.

In answer to the question: "Had you (Mr. Kinney) any personal knowledge of the alleged conversations between Cathcart and Colburn?" Mr. Kinney replied:

"No, I have looked over the statement that appeared in the Advertiser, and confirm that as a correct statement of what transpired as far as I knew or was informed. Of course, I never had any talk with Cathcart, and only know of Cathcart's conversation with Colburn, through Colburn, though one or two of those conversations were arranged for by me for advice given by me to Colburn. I acted professionally in the entire matter, and have nothing to add to or take from Colburn's statement of the matter or of his representations to me of what was taking place between him and Cathcart. It seems I am responsible that the incident has drifted into the public press by reason of the fact that at or about the time the incident took place I talked the matter over with L. A. Thurston. I have never said much of anything about the incident. It came to me professionally, and that alone would have prevented me from using or wanting to use it as campaign material in conducting Democratic politics. The talk between Mr. Thurston and myself came up as such talks often do between attorneys who often exchange confidences on matters of that kind and ask advice of each other. I know absolutely nothing of the Cathcart fight until I landed on the wharf here yesterday."

Reporter: "Did Mr. Thurston violate confidence by making use of it without consulting you first?"

Mr. Kinney: "No injunction was placed on Mr. Thurston, but, of course, it was what you would call a confidential talk. Whether I would have consented if I had been here to the use of that incident, I can not say. It would have depended in the first instance, of course, on the attitude of the Kapiolani Estate officials, and as far as I am concerned, it would have been a contest between a natural personal desire to keep out of a mess, coupled probably with personal consideration for Mr. Cathcart and Mr. Dunne, against the right of the public to get information concerning men up for public office. Once having mentioned the subject to Thurston without any injunction, I am hardly in a position to make any complaint as to what followed, and on the whole probably the interests of the community are best served by the incident coming to light and being thoroughly threshed out between the immediate actors in this controversy."

Reporter: "It seems, however, that you had the information and did not use it; Mr. Thurston did not have the same consideration when you were placed in similar positions."

INCIDENT IS LEGITIMATE MATERIAL.

Mr. Kinney: "The incident itself is unquestionably legitimate material for public consideration, Cathcart being up for office, and having been in office at the time the incident took place. What would have held me back therefore would be that it came to me in a professional way, which is not the case so far as Mr. Thurston is concerned. I remember that my talk with Mr. Thurston was along these lines: 'What do you know of Cathcart? What do you think of the incident? What in your judgment does the whole thing mean?' My talk with him was to get advice and his judgment as to what should be done if the matter came up later and a claim was made against the Kapiolani Estate. Because while no claim by the government was made for the inheritance tax in question, we did not know for a long time what day or hour it might crop up."

Reporter: "Your sole source of information is, then, John Colburn?"

Mr. Kinney: "Certainly, as to any conversation between Colburn and Cathcart."

Reporter: "Did you ever have any corroborative evidence outside of that?"

Mr. Kinney: "No, after I authorized Mr. Colburn to make a point-blank refusal to Mr. Cathcart and to show his hand to Mr. Cathcart, I never heard anything more of the claim one way or the other."

AGITATING FOR BIG RAISE OF PAY

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

The agitation among the Japanese plantation laborers for increased wages is steadily growing more insistent, despite the efforts of some of the wiser heads to show their countrymen that this is not an opportune time to press such a demand. Last week the Honolulu Japanese Retail Merchants' Association passed an extraordinary resolution on the subject and the matter has developed sufficiently to have two of the leading Japanese newspapers of the city publishing English Sunday editions to lay the pros and cons of the agitation before the English-speaking people of the Islands. The following are extracts from the Nippon Jiji and the Hawaii Shimpu, of yesterday:

Want Fifty-Five Per Cent. More.

Another paragraph of the retail men's reasons for demanding higher wages relates to the degree of increase in wages, and it is as follows:

"We must demand more than twenty-two dollars and a half, because the labor of other nationalities are getting twenty-two dollars and a half a house and a lot of one acre, and believe the plantation a house and a lot of one acre for each laborer. If we pose the Japanese hands to be \$30.00, and if each man be given \$30.00, it will greatly reduce the acre of sugar cane, which can raise only disastrously to the sugar interest of Hawaii. Therefore, we will ask the increased wages in consideration of waiving the one-acre clause. We ask for increase of two dollars and half per month for not demanding a acre lot. It should be understood, however, that the laborers' camp improved and their accommodation such as to insure them a decent, lived life. Not only this, the Japanese are consuming imported goods, are paying duties when they eat

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